The Columbian

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms--Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME V. --- NO. 23. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1871. COL. DEM. --- VOL. XXXV -- NO. 16

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50 three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00
Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, ten cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $4.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—ISAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENSBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Four District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't, J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Associations—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't, C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't, J. E. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID RETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. R. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from north-west corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush sed.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
jan. 1'71-1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 19,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec6'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.2'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep9'70-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.3,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19, '69-1y.

VETERINARY.
AUGUST FRIEND,
late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated
HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,
and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, near S. H. Jacoby's Marble Yard.
Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

RHODE FOUNTAIN PENS for sale cheap at this Office.

Poetical.

Summer is Coming.

BY TILLIE LAUBACH.

Summer's coming, summer's coming,
All the earth is drest in green,
And the flower buds are opening,
Ready to receive their queen,
E'en the woodland now rejoices
Like the growing, wavy grain,
And the herds, so blithely feeding,
Wait to welcome her again.

Summer's coming, summer's coming,
With her long, bright, sunny days,
And the sun in golden torrents
Showering down his torrid rays,—
But the calm, and cooling zephyr,
Sweet, refreshing, playing air;
Fans her, like a child in slumber,
Till her l ccile cheeks are fairer.

Summer's coming, summer's coming,
None can count her joys I ween,
Though she's coming, surely coming,
She is yet to us unseen.
But the warblers all are practiced,
And they'll sing a sweet refrain,
And the lays from pond, and chimney,
All will gladden her again.

Summer's coming, summer's coming,
All the brooks are calm and still,
And gay lovers walk beside them,
Chatting love's sweet theme at will.
But sometimes the rolling thunder
Warns them to a safe retreat;
Then the rain,—(O, blest of summer!)
Makes all earth so pure and sweet.

Summer's coming, summer's coming,—
Ion your best, field, wood and bowers,
Shake your turban mighty thunders,
Lightnings play amid the showers;
Every warbler sing his sweetest,
Every musician join the strain,—
Summer's coming, summer's coming,
Glad we'll welcome her again.

Ended.

Far well, farewell! our intercourse is ended,
Contempt and scorn now claim affection's place;
A broken faith can ne'er, alas, be mended—
I curse the day when first I saw thy face!

I gave thee all my willing heart could give thee—
A love whose wealth through lonely years had grown;
Its long-closed portals opened to receive thee,
And made its tenderest, purest throbs thine own.

God knows 'tis fearful agony, this waking
To find, dream-like, life's one great bliss has passed;
I might have known the Eden love was making,
Was far too bright and beautiful to last.

Had aught foretold that thou wouldst ever turn me
From love that hung entranced on thy breath;
Or that, as now, with loathing I should spurn thee,
I would have prayed for madness or for death.

God only knows how true my soul was to thee;
To me love meant a bond while life should be;
I did not know what now can most undo me—
That some can tire of even constancy.

Then fare thee well; love such as mine was wasted
Upon a light and fickle heart like thine;
'Twas Fate's stern will love's bliss should but be tasted
To make more sad this lonely lot of mine.

How often thy mock penitance has moved me,
When studied coldness stung me to rebel!
Would death had smitten me ere I had proved thee
And found I love I "not wisely, but too well."

GAY GERALD.

Miscellaneous.

The City of the Occident.

Sights and Scenes on the Pacific.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11, 1871.

Your first drive in San Francisco is likely to be to the Cliff House. You may breakfast there if you like; and as all out-door amusements are controlled by the climate, (the cold sea-breeze making the afternoons uncomfortable,) it is a pretty and sensible thing to rise at six some morning, and see the sea lions while it is yet warm and still. Moreover, you are sure of a good breakfast at the Cliff House, and you take it on the verandah, with all China and Japan and the King of the Cannibal Islands looking at you across the broad Pacific.

If you have children in your party, they will not tire of watching the sea lions, no matter how long you stay.—And if you have any fancy yourself in wild beasts you will be both amazed and amused at the huge strange creatures, which cover the rocks two hundred yards from you, and look with their pointed heads and shiny bodies like monstrous maggots crawling and squirming; who lie like dead things upon the rocks; whose howls and hoarse discordant roars cross to you and make a strange music for your meal. A seal in Barnum's Museum is a strange beast!—but these monstrous mis-shapen creatures, furious, wild, free, yawning in your face, pushing each other aside, quarreling, suckling their young, rolling off the precipitous rocks into the sea, make the strangest sight my eyes ever beheld. If Gustave Dore could see them, he would add another weird picture to his chamber of horrors.

We tasted a bottle of California champagne, ran down to the beach and dipped our hands in the great Pacific Ocean and then drove back to our hotel over the very best road in Christendom.

ROADS AND STREETS.

The greater part of San Francisco is smoothly laid with wooden pavement; and the city is approached from every side over admirable roads. A New Yorker boasts of Central Park roads till he has driven thirty mile in a brief forenoon, forty or fifty miles in a day here, over the best ways I ever saw. Go where you will, within fifty miles of the city, and you find smooth, hard, macadamized roads, broad avenues, often, as at Santa Clara, lined with long, double rows of shade trees; roads over which you may drive at the rate of ten or twelves miles per hour, and do no harm to your horses nor tire yourself.

A prominent and wealthy citizen of San Francisco, drives into town daily from his country-place, twenty-four miles distant, and does it in one hour and fifty minutes. I wondered at his endurance, until I saw the road he drives over—then I only wondered that he is the only one who does it.

"How do you get such roads," I asked; and discovered that, like almost everything that is well done, it was achieved by private enterprise. The Cliff House road is a toll road; the fine avenues which you ride over about Belmont, Menlo Park and Fair Banks, even to San Jose Valley, were built by private enterprise, the country roadmasters only stepping in when a beginning had been made and a model set them. Outside of Oakland we drove for three or four miles over an admirable road, built through a difficult piece of country by a company only to make a new watering-place accessible.

These roads are macadamized; private enterprise provides steam stone-crushers and steam-rollers; and, you see constantly, near Oakland, heavy wagons ladened with crushed stone, which is brought from a distance of three or four miles. We, in and about New York, have got into such a habit expecting the town or county and State government to do everything for us, that all private effort and enterprise is crippled. Here in this newer country they do not wait for the slow-moving government, but do things themselves, which we, to our own discomfort leave undone.

FRUIT.

One of the pleasantest sights you can see near San Francisco is in the San Jose Valley. San Jose, near which lies the New Almaden quicksilver mine, is fifty miles from the city. I do not know whether people drive down there—but it is well-worth while to go halfway down by rail, and then take a carriage the rest of the way down, and a driver who knows the country, and can show you some of the many lovely places which are thickly scattered over this fair valley. If you come at this season, you will find yourself in a wilderness of roses; the roads are fragrant with the bloom of the acacia; the flower-gardens are gorgeous; and the yellow escholtzia, which we with difficulty grow in our gardens, lines the sides of the railroad for miles, and lies in broad masses of yellow and orange, which the eye will hardly bear to look at. There is also a very long blue and white lupine, which, like the escholtzia, covers the ground in broad masses, and has a wonderfully pleasing effect.

But if the roses delight you by their abundance, immense size and freedom from disease and destructive insects, the orchards will amaze you. Such thrifty, full-bearing and well-grown trees I never saw before. Fruit culture is no doubt easy here; trees of all kinds grow with a rapidity undreamed of in our harsher climate; I saw Norway spruces and pines which were forty feet high, and had been but seven years planted; and the eucalyptus, the Australian blue gum, which is here very justly a favorite tree, has made a growth of fifteen feet in a single season.

Nor is the variety of fruits on a single place less remarkable. We were shown through an orchard in which apples, pears, plums, (without the detestable curculio, which is yet unknown here,) peaches, cherries—their boughs laden down with fruit—apricots and nectarines were growing side by side with figs of several kinds, English walnuts—fine, free-growing trees—almonds in full bearing; and in the vineyards you find acres of the vines which we grow only with difficulty under glass.

The camelia here remains out of doors all winter; the heliotrope is of stout wood shrub; the gladiolus is already past its bloom, and is planted in the fall; and you find it difficult to recognize in the massive eight-foot high shrub, whose brilliant bloom almost hides its foliage, and which is used as a hedge or screen, the scarlet granium. Even the humble little sweet alyssum, which with us creeps along the ground, here rears its flower spikes two feet high.

WINDMILLS.

The windmills are a peculiar feature of the Californian landscape. You see them even in San Francisco, on the tops of houses; but in the country every place has one. Everywhere ample provision is made for water; and on one fine place near Menlo Park I was told at least half a mile of water pipes were laid.

Irrigation is not practised except in special cases; but during the long dry season, which lasts from April to October, when it does not rain at all, they preserve their lawns by sprinkling, and new plantations are also freely watered. Artesian wells are common; and the windmill stands usually on top of a tank, from which the water is distributed to the house, the stables, and all over the grounds, hydrants being placed at frequent intervals. From the hydrant a hose is led to a sprinkler which stands on the lawn, on a tripod, and sends out constantly a thin and finely divided spray. The gardener removes this from time to time, and thus the whole spacious lawn is watered and kept as green and lovely as though it were in the White Mountains.

With such help, I need not tell you that the strawberry grows to perfection. It is larger and I think much sweeter than with us. I am not, at home, a strawberry lover, but here I have relished them without sugar. On one place near Santa Clara, I noticed an ingenious arrangement for irrigating a strawberry bed of about three acres. A large shallow tank stood near one end of this "patch," with its bottom nearly on a level with the upper end of the rows. From this was led a main, which was connected with a pipe running along the whole upper end of the great field. Between every two of the rows a hole was made in this pipe, and this hole was stopped with a wooden plug. Thus we saw only a long row of wooden plugs; pull out any one of these, and the water began immediately to run down the depression between the two rows.

THE CLIMATE.

Of course, all this appliance of windmills, water-pipes, tanks and fountains is possible only in a country where they have steady winds and no severe frosts. With us the tanks would burst, the pipes would have to be deeply buried in the ground; and the whole machinery would be continually getting out of order. Yet I could not help seeing that our common complaint of rusty and unpleasing lawns during July and August be prevented, on the fine places near New York, by the help of a windmill and a tank, which might be emptied in the fall, and housed over.

The Californians seem to me to enjoy all the advantages of a tropical climate, with but a few of its disadvantages. They have about here no malarious fevers, no mosquitoes, no poisonous reptiles; yet their roses bloom all the year round; "I do not know the day in the whole year when I cannot gather a bouquet in my garden," said a lady here to me; in one place in Oakland, saw the gasmeter out of doors near the stable; dwellings need no furnaces to warm them in winter; and the whole cumbrous machinery by which we guard ourselves and our animals and tender plants against cold is here unknown. The greenhouse and conservatory are only affectation; the oleander remains in the ground the winter through; and the fan palm flourishes everywhere.

The people of San Francisco complain of their climate—but with little reason. Every day at twelve o'clock they get a stiff and cool sea breeze. If you go out in the morning, no matter how warm it is, you are warned to take with you a shawl or overcoat; but for seven months in the year you may lock up your umbrella; and we, too, have dusty roads, but no constant alleviation of cool breezes.

Moreover, a journey of thirty miles puts you into an entirely different climate. The San Jose Valley, the Napa Valley, and others, lie behind the Coast Range, and are thus sheltered from the ocean breezes; and here there is no afternoon gale, and all the winds are gentle. We came up from San Jose on a brilliant warm day, which we had enjoyed by driving early to the quicksilver mines, and later over the lovely Alameda, to Santa Clara. As the train neared the city, we closed the windows; presently the ladies drew shawls about them and when we got out of the cars at San Francisco, I drew on my overcoat, and was glad to close the carriage windows; and we sat by a fire in the evening. Thus, I am told, it is all summer; and as there is no rain, the country, of course, gets dusty; and in the country-houses you find wraps for the neck and other appliances to keep out the dust when you drive out, and in your room a queer sprinkler over the wash basin, wherewith conveniently to wash your head and neck, when you return from a drive.

San Jose is a considerable place, but it has nothing remarkable that I know of, except the quicksilver mines, fifteen miles away, to visit which you should rise at six, and set out at seven in the morning, getting Pat Welch to drive you there, who is one of the notabilities of the place, and takes great pride in his horses. He is an honest Irishman, who served us so well, at such a reasonable rate, and was so ready and well informed, that he added much to our pleasure. The hotel of the place, the Auzeray House, is admirably kept in every way, so that no one need fear the journey to San Jose, and no one ought to omit it who wishes to see one of the pleasantest aspects of California life. At the mines you will meet Mr. Randall, the superintendent, a young New Yorker, who will suffer you to see the lions of the place, and, if he is not too busy, may even show you around. There is not much to see; but the process of roasting the ores and ladling the liquid silver into the iron bottles is interesting, and I was very glad my children could see the sight. But the drive is charming, and worth taking if there were no mine at the end. On the way we saw thousands of a little ground squirrel, which I imagine takes rather larger tithes of the farmers' crops here than they like.

FRUIT-FARMING.

"Does fruit pay?" I asked a country gentleman near Fair Oaks, when we had walked through his extensive orchards.

"It does not pay me," he said: "I sell none. It is my pleasure. But some kinds of fruit pay those who make it a business. Now you would not guess what it is that pays best—currants, gooseberries and sometimes strawberries. Peaches and apricots are a 'drug in the market,' as the reporter says."

"I fed tons of the finest Bartlett and Duchess pears to my hogs last year," said one gentleman to me, adding, "almonds might pay, but I planted only a few, because they are not wholesome for the children." Cherries are too abundant and perishable to be valuable; the pear crop, which with us is the most valuable, is here not worth shipping thirty miles. The vineyards, of course, are profitable; and this especially where one gets a good reputation. It is here as in Europe—of two vineyards lying in the same region, one will produce valuable grapes for wine, and the other will be rejected; the soil is the same; the vines are the same; the culture is the same everywhere; yet the most careful and experienced wine-makers find this great difference.

Grapes are sold at a cent and a half a pound at the vineyards, and they would pay very handsomely, I am told, at half the price. It appears to me that it would pay well to export grapes and pears to the Atlantic States at such rates as could be got for them there; for there would be, in the most extreme case, a very large margin for decay and loss.

C. N.

PINS AND HOOKS AND EYES.—Pins are in continual demand, while hooks and eyes are subject to the freaks of fashion. In 1835 pins which now bring fifteen cents a pack were worth one dollar. The old English pins were blunt and hard to use, while the modern American ones are slim and with fine points. There are eight pin factories in the United States, whose annual production is 6,720,000,000 pins, which are made from brass, and from iron, which is twenty-five per cent. cheaper than brass. There is but one factory which makes hair-pins, and that one turns out fifty tons a month. Most of those used, however, are imported. Seven factories, with a capital of $500,000, are now idle, waiting for hooks and eyes to become fashionable.

SCHOOL children who read the newspapers are found to be better acquainted with geography, spelling, and the meaning of words, grammar, and more generally intelligent than those who do not. This is a significant but undoubted fact.

The Address of the Democratic Members of the Legislature.

The undersigned present to their constituents and to the people of the commonwealth this statement of facts in relation to the Philadelphia registry law, in the hope and with the belief that it will arouse attention to the palpable violation of the right of a large number of our fellow-citizens to a voice in the selection of their election officers; to the opportunities for fraud, corruption and forged returns it affords; to the incitement to violence and bloodshed it contains; and to the desperate character of the men who perpetuate their own power by these means despite the wishes and the ballots of a majority of the people of that city.

The act of assembly known as the registry law was passed on the 10th day of April, 1869. The provisions thereof applicable to the rural districts are essentially different from those applicable to the city of Philadelphia. An entirely different system was created therefor. Under the latter, the board of aldermen or justices of the peace for that city were vested with power to select three canvassers for each election district therein, whose duty was to make out the lists of voters and who had power conferred upon them to strike from said lists or add thereto at their pleasure, and such action was to be final and could not be appealed from. The board of aldermen also appoints the officers to hold the elections in each election division, and by the law they were directed to appoint the judge, one inspector and one return inspector from the political party which polled the majority of the legal votes in the election division at the next preceding general election, and one inspector and return inspector from the political party which polled the next highest number at such election.

It will thus be seen that this law for Philadelphia took from the people of each election division therein the right to select their own election officers, and vested in a tribunal whose duties, under the constitution and laws, have no relation to that subject. Under the registry law for the rural districts the assessors elected by the people make out the canvass lists and complete the registry, and the people themselves choose their election officers in each election district. The law for Philadelphia is, therefore, directly in conflict upon these two important points, with the law for the other parts of the State. It is, in this, destructive of a vital principle of local self-government, and tramples on a right which has come to be organized as a fundamental American principle. Why were these great powers taken from the people of each division and vested in the board of aldermen? The answer is found in the fact that that board was partisan in character, and could be depended upon to exercise its authority in the interests of a corrupt clique.

The majority of the board of aldermen constitute the board and that majority has power to appoint all of the election officers, as well those to which the majority are entitled as those of the majority, yet at the organization of that board in 1869, its members by solemn resolution at the suggestion of the court gave to the minority of the board the right to choose the minority of the election officers. In this they acted justly, and tacitly admitted the injustice of this grossly partisan law. This act of fairness has been rescinded by the action of the board, and the Republican majority now appoint a majority of the canvassers, the Republican election officers and the Democratic election officers. Under the dictation of corrupt and desperate men, this power has grown to be a most fruitful source of impurity in the elections of Philadelphia. Men are appointed as canvassers who know no law and recognize no system of morals, but the success of their party and the attainment of their own selfish ends and those of their designing leaders. They without hesitation strike from the registry lists the names of voters who are duly qualified, and add thereto the names of those who have no shadow of right to vote.

No legal power exists to prevent these infamous wrongs. One member of the legislature holds his place to-day because the names of one hundred and forty-eight legal voters of his district were struck from the registry without authority of law and for purely partisan purposes.

In the selection of election officers the board of aldermen take especial care to choose astute and unscrupulous Republicans who will do the bidding of their party friends, and almost invariably select illiterate, weak and corrupt men as Democratic election officers. In many cases they violate the plain letter of the law by appointing Republicans instead of Democrats. One of the officers of the recent Republican State Convention was a man who had been appointed and had acted as a "Democratic" election officer at the last election!! By the election of shrewd and unscrupulous men upon one side and of incompetent or corruptible men upon the other, the door to fraud and wrong is widely opened, and the purity of the ballot is utterly destroyed. Such has now come to be the case in the city of Philadelphia, and the voice of her people is stifled by the wiles and machinations of lawless men acting under the forms of an unjust State. Canvass lists are "doctored;" ballot boxes are stuffed; returns are altered, forged and manipulated, and fraud and violence in their worst forms are resorted to in order to maintain the political supremacy of desperate and evil men.

The true remedy for these wrongs consist in restoring to the people the rights taken from them, and in making the general law applicable to the city of Philadelphia. We were powerless to effect this in the present condition of the legislature, and we have now sought so to amend the law as in some degree to lessen the evils now so glaring. The measures we have again and again during this session proposed to the Republicans for enactment, and which have been invariably rejected by them, are three in number.

First. That the minority of the board of aldermen shall have the right to select their due proportion of the election officers for each election division.

Second. That the judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall have the right to supervise the action of the canvassers in making up the registry list, and to restore the name of any legal voter improperly left off, and to strike off the names of any improperly placed thereon.

Third. That the board of return judges shall meet to count the returns of election in the presence of the aforesaid judges, who shall have power summarily to prevent fraudulent returns from being counted, and to determine any question arising therein.

These provisions are so eminently just and proper, that the newspaper press of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, has approved them. Leading members of the Republican party in the House of Representatives have unqualifiedly endorsed them, but have been compelled by a party caucus to vote against them and prevent their enactment. Senator Billingfelt, in his place in the Senate, acted and voted with us in attempting to bring about these necessary enactments.

Upon the question to indefinitely postpone the Senate amendments by the House, (which amendments were the three propositions specified,) on May 19, 1871.

Mr. Elliott said: I desire to state that I vote upon the question in accordance with the views of my political associates. I vote therefore aye.

Mr. Mann said: Upon this question I vote in accordance with my judgment of my political associates, and against my own. I therefore vote "aye."

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia. In accordance with the instructions of the Republican caucus and against my own convictions of right I vote "aye."

These amendments were indefinitely postponed by a strict party vote—47 to 41—except that William F. Smith, of Philadelphia, voted with the Democrats. We have labored during this entire session to bring about this much needed reform, because we have felt that it would measurably restore the purity of the ballot box in Philadelphia, that it would aid in preventing false personations and frauds upon the registry, that it would prevent the fraudulent counting and false returns of votes, and that the restraining power of a judicial tribunal would prevent the recurrences heretofore occurring at the meeting of the board of return judges. We have failed in the attainment of these just ends, and we now deliberately charge that the Republican organization, in obedience to a party caucus, controlled by a "ring" of Philadelphia politicians, has prevented these necessary reforms, and thus aided in perpetuating fraud, false counting, forgery of election returns, and riot, bloodshed and murder.

The responsibility is upon them, and not upon us.

Signed by the Democratic members of both branches of the legislature.

Speech of Jeff. Davis.

As there is much misrepresentation, by means of garbled extracts and otherwise, of the sayings of JEFF. DAVIS, in a speech at Atlanta, Georgia, recently, we insert it at length, that every one may judge for himself what he did say:

There are many things which I might say to you to night, my friends, but which I feel it would be imprudent for me to utter. If I should speak to you of the past I should speak of memories that are sad. If I should speak to you of the present it would be to recount a tale of tyranny and wrong that we have not the power to redress, and under which, therefore, it is more manly and noble for us to fold our arms and suffer with quiet and patient dignity. If I speak of the future, then, I am liable to be misrepresented, and you hold responsible for every speculation that I may chance to utter. But, my friends, as I stand here to-night and look upon your kindly, honest faces, I feel that there are a few plain words that may be received by you as the expression of my opinion in regard to the future. Then, I say, I despair not of your liberty. I despair not of the triumph of liberty. I believe that truth will live eternally, and that wrong cannot always endure. When Galileo was bound to the torture-rack for asserting his theory that the world was a globe, and turned upon its axis, and was there forced to recant, as soon as the screw was relaxed he cried out of the deep and irresistible convictions of his soul, "But still it moves." And so the great truths uttered by your fathers still live, and the principles they enunciated, and for which they contended, still move, and will once more be felt, if you will but be true to the right. Let no one say that I counsel a recovery and an enjoyment of these principles by the red hand of battle. I trust that I may not be represented upon this point. I shall die in the firm faith and belief that the era of true liberty will ere long dawn upon the South. If they who carried the victorious banner and exulted in the strength of their triumph could have known, when you came forward and said that you had given up your arms and were now ready to submit to the laws of the land, and could have understood how true your word was, how high were your principles of honor, it would not have been necessary to exact harsh pledges and to pass oppressive laws to bind you. Peaceful, then, you are desirous of being to-day; peaceful you have been, peaceful you are ever. When human patience has sometimes given way, there are those who sometimes take the law into their own hands, because there is no justice to be secured in any other way; but these are mere accidental occasions. There is no organization in the South—there never was—whose purpose is resistance to the government. (A voice—"that's so.") Though we are compelled to submit to the presence of power, yet our manhood and our self-respect can be preserved. Peace is what we hope for, peace we desire,

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1871.

The 9th Resolution and Negro Suffrage.

If a single discharge from the battery of Senator MORTON has frightened the nervous portion of Democratic leaders and sent them panic stricken from their strongest intrenchment, what may we not look for hereafter so far as these childlike warriors are concerned? But the distinguished Senator will find other than plunder patriots in our ranks who look only to the flesh pots, and when the battle comes he will find an unyielding invulnerable army solidly planted on the bulwarks. The panic stricken and nimble footed gentry of the *Age*, and *Patriots* of Washington and Harrisburg and the free-booting *World*, will voluntarily or otherwise return to their allegiance when they learn, as they assuredly will, that there is no retreat except into the ranks of the enemy. The rank and file of the party is a unit on the question of negro suffrage and consequent equality and will never brook the attempt to back the party down from its high and noble position of eternal opposition to the debasement of the government by voluntarily sharing it with degraded races.

JEFF DAVIS and his friends tell the people of the south that negro suffrage may be tolerated there because it will keep them peaceable, that they will in a very short time generally vote with their old masters, who alone appreciate their true character sufficiently to permanently influence their action, and that *the negro at all events is as fit to vote as the yankee!* Mr. LEW CASSIDA Y backs up his retreating friends by declaring that the negro vote elected Col. DECHERT and gave to the Democracy the victory in the first Senatorial district, so important to the party and the country in its results. That the negroes will eventually vote with the party that is least aristocratic in its tendencies we never doubted, and it may be a consoling reflection to some people that like all others they will be altogether likely to vote with those with whom they are most intimate and bear the closest personal relations. But all that is begging the question. The principle is that this is a WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT, made by white men, for white men and their posterity forever! Shall white men submit to have it mongrelized? Shall we tamely and forever submit to the fraud by which this debasing result was temporarily accomplished? We say resist it—the Democratic party has heretofore unanimously said resist it. Why yield now? No higher or other reason is offered than that continued resistance will once more bring party defeat, while to give up opposition will bring present success! If this is true it is no good reason for yielding a principle so very important, so essential to the future welfare of the country and especially to our immediate posterity. But we do not believe a word of it! Where can a single advocate of negro suffrage he pointed out who will vote for a Democratic candidate because the party has yielded its opposition to that measure? We do not believe a single one exists—if there is such a one he is a fool, and not worthy of consideration—and we would not yield the point if there were millions or ten hundred millions.

What the conspirators meant to accomplish by throwing this firebrand into the party at this time it is difficult to discern. We can only account for it on the ground that it is an attempt (base, cowardly and sneaking) to break up the organization of the party. Throughout all its defeats for more than ten years the Democratic party stood intact and invulnerable—a power second only to the government itself. All attempts to destroy, to allure or to break it failed. It is feared by every species of rascality in the nation. Superhuman efforts have constantly to be made to prevent it from coming into power. Warring against has failed to affect its strength, and therefore, for several years base modes have been resorted to in order to undermine and thus destroy it. Attempt after attempt was made, by all the power of money and corruption, to impose candidates upon it who did not entertain its sentiments, and at the last National Convention of the party this villainous strategy was almost successful. Defeated in all other machinations, the audacious attempt is now made to corrupt its principles. By some surprising means a small majority was obtained in our late State Convention, and in that of Ohio, to endorse this suicidal and disgraceful policy. The subject was studiously kept from the people, and a majority of our *representatives* were suddenly transformed into *dictators*. In this those representatives were as much above their business as the dutchman's ram that jumped out of the field from the sheep into that of the neat cattle, and the action in the two cases was about equally appropriate.

We warn the men engaged in this business not to attempt to clog the candidates with this fatal platform. Destruction will follow if they do. Let the 9th resolution go as simply a vague opinion of 76 panic stricken men in a convention, and let it drop there stillborn. If the question requires decision at all, let it be attended to next year in the election of delegates.

Surrendering to Radicalism!

The Philadelphia *Age*, in justifying the attempt to surrender to the Radicals, uses this strange argument:

The fact of acquiescence in the work done by Radicalism, has been as explicit as acts could make it. Negroes vote at every poll in the United States; they sit in every jury box. Only by a formal amendment to the Constitution, ratified by three-fourths of the States, can the whole subject of suffrage be returned to the several States.

The Democracy acquiesce in existing law, and yield to existing power, so far as not to resist by force but they will never cease to resist at the ballot box and by all other fair means. Demagogues, political gamblers, cowards, and weak brethren and false friends, may forget or shirk their duty, but they have neither right nor power to surrender the Democratic party. No political convention or other authority possesses that power. If any portion of Democrats, for any reason, choose to take a "new departure," they have a perfect right to do so, either by forming a new party or joining some other existing one but they have no right to attempt to speak for the Democracy or to drag them along.

As to the 14th and 15th Amendments, which give to the Federal Governmen all power over the States as regards the elective franchise and thereby destroy the independence of the State, *they were never adopted!* They never were proposed by two-thirds of Congress and never were concurred in by two-thirds of the States. They are, therefore, frauds and proclamations can never give them legitimate authority. The argument of the malcontents that they must be held to be adopted because not resisted by force is all bosh, for under the law the ballot is the only mode of resistance and that has been constantly and will again be resorted to. That war will continue until all the people are restored to power, and if they then approve the amendments they will be submitted to.

Objectionable and reprehensible as it is, the mere matter of negro voting, negro jurors, negro Congressmen and negro rulers generally, is not the worst or more dangerous feature of the 14th and 15th Amendments—their tendency to destroy the States and vest all power in the Federal Government is the alarming and most destructive feature. And not to resist this to the last extremity would be to surrender the very basis upon which the Democratic party was formed and upon which it must stand if it stand at all. Without that basis no Democratic party exists, and its organization becomes a mere machine to elevate persons to office who have no merits to put them there.

SURRENDER! NEVER! Not until it "snows red roses and rains cool wine!" The Democratic party has triumphed over desertion and treachery heretofore and can do it again. Let every man who loves principle now stand firm! If this is to be made a mongrel government and a mongrel people, let not the Democratic party have lot or part in the great crime, but let us fight it forever and a day!

Vallandigham.

The Indianapolis *Journal* testifies to the wonderful usefulness of Vallandigham to the Republican party. He gave the Republicans the grandest victory they ever won in Ohio. He prepared such a platform for M'Clellan, at Chicago, as to make the re-election of Lincoln a certainty. He caused the nomination of Seymour, by a dramatic performance overlooked in Timmany Hall. And now, *The Journal* is of opinion, he has provided for the re-election of Gen. Grant.

VALLANDIGHAM is one of the "rule or ruin" breed of demagogues. For no higher apparent object than to render himself conspicuous, he so conducted himself during the war as to induce a fool-hardy administration to martyrize him. Although condemned to death, LINCOLN did not deem him worth either killing or imprisoning, and therefore sent him to the rebels. They of course had no use for him and sent him to Canada. There he obstinately remained in a state of Martyrdom, looking over the line which he might have crossed at any moment and remained at his home in complete security, until an opportunity presented itself of making a splurge. After having subjected the Democrats of Ohio to a 100,000 majority defeat by forcing himself on their ticket for Governor, the favorable moment for another scene of grand and lofty tumbling arrived, and worming his way into the National Convention of 1864, organized a factious minority which refused to support M'CLELLAN unless an untrue and foolish resolve was adopted declaring the war a "failure." Of course that declaration in the platform secured LINCOLN'S re-election. After assisting to defeat one or two Democratic candidates for Congress in his district, he appeared at the Democratic National Convention of 1868 and conspicuously opposed the nomination of every candidate who was likely to be elected, and joined the corrupt ring of stock gambling politicians who attempted to blot out the Democratic party by inducing its Convention to nominate Chief Justice CHASE, a violent and bitter abolition traitor, for President. Failing in this, he aided largely in getting up the farce which produced the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR; a piece of strategy which meant simply to surrender the Presidency to Gen. GRANT and which most successfully accomplished that result. Since then he has been constantly scheming to lionize himself at the expense of his party, and has finally hit upon the plan of turning a somersault from the radical point of Democracy, which he always professed, to land himself on the skirts of the Radical party, and is now vainly attempting to identify himself with their principles without (at present) being of them, shouting to them "you are all right, good fellows, but we want the offices you are holding!" "just hold on and let us in!"

The writer hereof never was partial to expediency mongers and ever detested demagogues as well as political gamblers of every hue. The long continued minority of the Democratic party and the hunger for office has given power to these fellows just now and they have succeeded in corrupting, debasing or inveigling a majority of delegates in the Conventions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, having been careful to avoid making their issue before the people. Their professions are hypocritical and their motives are base, and should be scouted from one end of the land to the other. Now is a time for Democrats to stand firm and maintain the integrity of their principles and unselfish convictions. The money changers see the steady progress of the party to power, and what they cannot defeat they are boldly endeavoring to corrupt. They have succeeded in placing all the city Democratic papers of the Atlantic coast in the hands of old Federalists and Whigs, who of course have no love and scarcely a knowledge of the abstract principles of Democracy, at least no veneration for them. They, therefore, possess the vantage ground and only stern determination and firmness on the part of the rural Democracy, can now preserve their principles in their purity, or prevent all the measures of the Radical party from being fastened upon the country forever. Of all other political evils save us from common debauchery and the lead of demagogues.

IN General M'Candless the people will have a faithful and competent keeper of the public accounts. He graduated in the school of labor a skillfull mechanic, and all the sympathies of his nature are with the toiling masses. To show their sympathy with labor the Radicals have nominated for a State office, the Secretary of the Schuylkill Board of Coal Operators.

THE question is now asked, will the miners of the anthracite coal fields enjoy their annual summer suspension? We should judge that there has been enough of "suspension" to last for some time.

Jefferson Davis.

The whilom President of the Southern Confederacy has come to the rescue of the Radical party, and as if in direct concert with VALLANDIGHAM & Co. who are endeavoring most absurdly to surrender the Northern Democracy, is traversing the south making such speeches as will best give aid and comfort to those parties. We insert an abstract of one of these speeches, which is a sample of all, that our readers may see just what he is saying. Of course the Radicals are delighted and their papers are filled with the sayings of Mr. DAVIS—garbled, perverted and misrepresented of course, as their author well knew and probably intended they should be—and these will form an important part of their stock in trade during the coming canvass. But the Northern people have seen so much of southern scare-crows of late years that this one will fail to frighten them from their propriety. In fact the Rads are just now so poverty stricken as regards merits, and so hideous of evil deeds which they hope to keep out of sight, that about the only stock in trade they offer to the public consists of JEFF. DAVIS' speeches, Ku Klux manufactures, and the farce of VALLANDIGHAM surrenders. This witches stew, they hope, will turn a sufficient number of simple northern heads to give them victory once more and clear their path for the next Presidency. Let the solid Democracy see to it that that hope prove a vain one.

"They Did not Steal."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been wandering among the waste places of South Carolina, gives utterings to his musings as follows:

"How the old families have been broken up and scattered! The former home of the Hamptons is now a desolate hill, and the family is no longer the power in the land that it once was. The Prestons, Middletons, Pickneys and Rhetts, have all been reduced from their high estates. They are no longer the rulers of South Carolina. But let us pass everything to their credit that is due, and say that through the long years that these families ruled the State *they stole none of its revenues, nor disgraced none of its high places by ignorant and corrupt men.* Faulty as the old time Southern Democratic politicians were, *they were honest.* Whatever they did, *they did not steal.*

IF "Brother" Greeley is allowed to travel and make many more speeches in the Southwest he will play the mischief with the doings of the Kuklux Committee's forthcoming report. In a speech at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday last, he said:

"I believe at this day not so much violence occurs in Texas as in New York city.

And again:

"I can testify that property and life are safe and protected in Texas."

Every day brings fresh evidence that the South is being constantly misrepresented for the only purpose of creating a centralized despotism, by which the thieves hope to continue in power.

ROBBING THE DYING VETERANS.—Four months ago congress passed a bill granting additional pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows; but the claims arising therefrom are practically ignored by the lazy department of the interior, and anxious inquiries from the veterans elicit no satisfactory responses from different officials. The claimants are feeble old men and women—In many cases suffering from poverty—and their just dues should be accorded them without delay. But with executive and heads of departments lolling at country resorts, what can be expected of imitative clerks?

The Free Vote in Boroughs.

In another column we publish the act recently passed by the Legislature for the further regulation of boroughs in this Commonwealth, including, among other amendments, the application to all such as have been or may be incorporated under general laws of the plan of the free vote in the elections of Councilmen. This important act will render reformed voting familiar to the people in most of the towns of the State and its passage is full of promise for good in the future.

THE Associate Press cable despatch, to the effect that the Emperor William had decided the San Juan boundary question in favor of the United States, is rather premature. The question has not yet been officially brought to the notice of the emperor.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

"Rather premature" is good, considering that the treaty is not yet fully ratified and that the question has not yet been submitted for decision! Washington advices state that the United States will not have the papers ready for submission before October 1st.

General W. S. Hancock.

Upon our book table we find a pamphlet containing the military record of Gen. W. S. Hancock, while acting as commander of a portion of the Southern States during the process of reconstruction. Hancock, who was one of the best soldiers of the war, never for a single moment allowed military power to lead him into violation of the law. Like every brave and true soldier who ever lived, he never ceased to respect and observe the civil law.

IT is gratifying to see the laboring men take such a decided stand against the dominant party, and it augurs well for the success of our cause. By a delusion, many were taken into the so-called Republican party; but having been with it long enough to learn its real intentions they have left it, and in doing so have given it a serious kick, from which it is groaning quite lustily through its penny organs.

DR. Kirk, the President of the American Missionary Association, New England branch, wants half a million of men sent into the South with swords, guns and torches to put down Kukluxs. He is not exactly certain as to the location of the aforesaid "men in buckram," but that makes no difference in the estimation of the Doctor. So that the South be struck with steel knuckles he is content.

THE Democratic party has a most brilliant prospect for success in the impending campaign. Let true and honest men be nominated for the offices, and the result will be victory.

STANTON'S war record consists of being a Surgeon with the rank of Major, and his promotion by his relative, the Secretary of War, to Lieutenant Colonel.

The Borough Supplement.

AN ACT FOR THE FURTHER REGULATION OF BOROUGHS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That any application for the incorporation of a borough under the general borough acts of first of April, 1834, and third of April, 1851, shall be laid before the grand jury at the same term of the court when presented whenever the same can be conveniently done, and in no case later than the next subsequent term of the court, and shall be signed by the petitioners whose names are attached thereto within the three months immediately preceding its presentation to the court, and public notice of the intended application for a borough charter shall be given in at least one newspaper of the proper county for a period of not less than thirty days immediately before the petition shall be presented. The foregoing regulations shall also apply to any application to a court of competent jurisdiction under the said acts or either of them for a change of borough limits, or to annul or alter a borough charter, or to bring a borough created or regulated by special laws under the operation of the aforesaid act of third of April, 1851.

SECTION 2. The number of members of any town council of a borough where the number is now fixed at five shall be hereafter six, and in boroughs hereafter incorporated under general laws the number of such councilmen shall be six, but the several courts of the Commonwealth having jurisdiction to incorporate boroughs may in granting an incorporation or upon application made to them for the purpose fix or change the charter of any borough so as to authorize the burgess or chief executive officer thereof to serve as a member of the town council with full powers as such and to preside at the meetings thereof.

SECTION 3. In elections for members for town councils each voter may at his option bestow his votes singly upon six candidates, or cumulate them upon any less number in the manner authorized by the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, approved March 4, 1870, and vacancies in any such council shall be filled in the manner provided in the fifth section of the same act, but nothing herein contained shall be held to regulate or affect the manner of choosing the burgess or other principal executive officer of a borough even when he shall be authorized to serve as a member of the town council.

SECTION 4. Whenever the borough authorities shall extend the limits of such borough they shall file a plan or plot of such extension in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, and notice thereof shall be published in at least two of the newspapers published in the county, and any citizen of the borough or of the territory annexed shall have the right to appeal from the ordinance of the town council annexing such territory to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county within thirty days of the filing of such plan or plot, and thereupon the said Court shall have power, at its discretion, to decree or refuse such extension of borough limits in the same manner as under the third section of the act of first April, 1834, relating to boroughs.

Approved June 2, 1871.

The British Treaty.

It is stated in quarters believed to be well informed, that over a quarter of a million of dollars was expended, in preparing the public press for the favorable reception of the British Treaty, and that a considerable part of this liberal appropriation found its way into some of the sanctums of New York. One fact attracted much notice among observing men, and which, without some explanation, such as has not been given, would have been deemed very extraordinary. There was a most remarkable concert of expression for the Treaty, *before* its terms were understood, followed by a chorus of approbation tuned to the same key, as soon as the so-called abstract from the State Department was published. If the allegation be true, that this large sum was paid out to conquer prejudices, or to remove embarrassing doubts, then the perfect accord of certain newspapers in various cities, embracing a large radius and representing different ideas, is explained.

The columns of many of the so-called "neutral" or "independent" papers, heretofore not much in esteem with the Administration, bear witness that they have suddenly found in the eyes of different heads of Departments, which may or may not account for their excited zeal in behalf of the Treaty, their intolerance of all its opponents, and their gratuitous championship of its peculiar advocates.

There are unpleasant rumors, that the publication of the abstract of the Treaty was connected with transactions in the stock market, which had been shrewdly devised by some sharp operator, who had the benefit of the secret, and knew how to use it. All these reports, which are credited in diplomatic and other circles, are quite natural in view of the developments which have actually taken place under our eyes, and of the jobbery which is known to have been connected with other negotiations. Corruption has become so common in public life, that suspicion of personal interest in legislation or in contracts, is no longer discreditable. If influence is in the market for sale, why should not treaty-makers buy it like other merchandise?

The Postmaster General would have been convicted, before any impartial jury or committee, of connivance with his former law partner in a fraudulent claim to take half a million dollars out of the Treasury, which was only prevented by the honesty of a subordinate; and yet he is still permitted to remain in office, and to sign himself a Cabinet Minister, as an example of the morals of this pure Administration! As it was necessary to fabricate an artificial opinion for the Treaty, the parties interested knew where to go to obtain support, and what appliances were necessary to enlist zeal. They managed the business well, and, we are bound to say, were served at very cheap rates.—*Washington Patriot.*

A RECENT writer says that fences of the United States have cost more than all the craft that floats on our waters, salt and fresh; more, indeed, than any other class of property except railroads.

M. THIERS' bronze medals and statues confiscated by the Communists, were worth $300,000. All these beautiful objects of art were sent to the mint.

Military Record of Gen. M'Candless.

The Philadelphia *Four Quarters* compiles the following record of Gen. M'CANDLESS' military services, and other events of his life:

Gen. M'CANDLESS enrolled himself as a private soldier in Captain Timothy Mealey's company, and when the regiment was organized as the 24 Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, he was elected major. In October, 1861, upon the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Albert Magilton to the colonelcy of the 4th Regiment, Major M'Candless was elected and commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and upon the retirement of Colonel William B. Mann assumed command of the regiment. In the Peninsular campaign he commanded his troops with skill, and on the first of August, 1862, was promoted to the colonelcy for gallant and meritorious conduct. At the battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded and carried from the field to Washington. He rejoined his regiment at Sharpsburg and participated in Burnside's campaign. In Meade's campaign, Colonel M'Candless commanded the 1st Brigade of the Reserve Corps; and during the absence of General Crawford in the winter of 1863 and the following spring, he commanded the division.

On Thursday, the 5th of May, 1864, when the 1st Brigade was cut off and surrounded in the Wilderness, Colonel M'Candless was captured, but in the confusion that ensued he eluded his captors and made his escape through the dense forests, and arrived safely in camp at Spottsylvania Court House. Whilst leading his Brigade in a charge on Sunday evening, he was wounded in the arm, and disabled from further service. He returned to Philadelphia, and was subsequently tendered a brigadier's commission, but feeling that while the War Department acknowledged his gallantry and bravery on the field, and well knowing that Governor Curtin had long before favored his promotion, his claims were slighted, he felt impelled, from self-respect, to decline the honor. Accordingly he remained in the privacy and practice of his profession.

Sypher's History, in speaking of the battle of Spottsylvania, says: "Colonel M'Candless, who led the charge with conspicuous gallantry was wounded, and Col. Tally assumed command of the brigade."

The *New York Herald's* correspondent, in speaking of this battle, says: "On Monday evening, when the roar of battle was sounding along the whole line, Col. M'Candless, who had accompanied the Reserve Corps through all its battles and campaigns, was carried to the rear severely wounded to be sent to his home in Philadelphia. As an officer he had won great distinction, and was a favorite with his companions in arms, who now deeply feel his departure."

He was twice wounded; the first time at the second battle of Bull's Run, in the groin, and the second in the bloody battle Spottsylvania Court House, where his left arm was broken by a canister shot.

Gen. M'Clellan, in his official report of the battle of Mechanicsburg, compliments the Second Reserves very highly and especially Col. M'Candless, their commander. He says: "Assault after assault was made by the enemy, and three times they succeeded in forcing their way through on the left of the regiment and gaining the cleared ground; but were as often driven back at the point of the bayonet, Col. M'Candless gallantly leading the charge."

In speaking of the battle of Gains' Mill, Bates says: "At 3 P. M., the engagement became so severe, that the entire second line and reserves were moved forward to sustain the first line against repeated and desperate assaults. Gen. Reynolds soon rode up and ordered the Second to advance through the wood, clear it of the enemy and take up a position on its extreme edge. Col. M'Candless, knowing that the movement would bring the enemy on his right flank, asked the General's permission to move in at right angles to the position assigned it. The General was silent for a moment, his face bearing the expression of great perplexity and dissatisfaction, when he replied, 'Colonel, General Porter is fighting this battle on certain parallels, and his orders will have to be obeyed.' I would, remarked the Colonel afterward, 'I had not asked him the question, but had taken my regiment in by mistake.'"

After the close of the war, and on the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, General McCandless was elected its first vice president (Governor Curtin being the president) and delivered the first address before it at Harrisburg in 1866. He continued for several years to fill the position, and, as Governor Curtin was absent from the country most of the time, he was its presiding officer. He has since, however, yielded the place to others equally worthy of the honor, remaining one of its most highly esteemed members. In 1865 his Democratic friends of the First Senatorial District brought him out for the Senate against Hon. Jeremiah Nichols. It was confidently asserted that he could not be elected, as the District usually gave a Republican majority of some sixteen hundred, but his personal popularity was egregiously underrated. He carried the District by about seventeen hundred majority, and served his term in the Senate with acknowledged ability and discriminating judgment, acting on the local judiciary, military and other committees. At the end of his term in 1869, it was the aim of his friends to push him as an eastern candidate for Governor, and hence he was not a candidate for renomination to the Senate. In 1870 he made the tour of Europe; was in London when the war broke out in France, and immediately started for the scene of strife, to witness the European plan of warfare. The authorities, however, would not permit him to go beyond Metz, and after remaining in Paris until the city had to assume a defensive position he returned home, hale and hearty, to meet with an honest welcome from his very many friends. He is now the unanimous choice of his party for the honorable position of Auditor-General of the old Keystone State, and will rally around him his old associates in arms as well as his old co laborers of the shops and railroads, with whom he has always kept up a friendly relationship, and whose interests he has scrupulously labored to forward in all his walks of life. In these associations, and those of the different orders to which he belongs, lies his great personal strength. He comes of the people and is in sympathy with them, and on election day they will not fail to respond to the call of the honest citizen and gallant soldier,

Whose honest claims they'll not gainsay,
Nor treat him as a stranger;
They know him as his country's stay,
In day and hour of danger.

BOWEN, a Radical member of Congress, has been convicted in Washington of having more wives than are allowed to one man, outside of Brigham Young's dominions. An effort will soon be made at the Federal Capitol to have an additional Judge to try Radical Congressmen. The cases are so numerous they interfere with the usual business of the tribunals of justice.

THE people of Mobile, Alabama, have been astounded by the appointment of one Putnam as Postmaster at that place. While School Superintendent, he robbed the School Fund of that county of six thousand dollars, and now he is accepted by General Grant as one of his appointees. Beyond question, the present Federal administration is the most corrupt one that ever cursed and disgraced the nation.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX has arrived at his home in South Bend, and stood the journey very well, despite the hot and dusty weather.

The Earthquake in China.

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND PRIESTS, SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE KILLED.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Our minister in China, Governor LOWE, has forwarded to the Secretary of State the following translation of a report of an earthquake in Bathang, in Szchuen, made by the Chinese governor general of the province in which it occurred:

I have ascertained that Bathang lies on a very elevated spot, beyond the borders of the province, about 260 miles west from Li-tang, and more than thirty post stations from the district town of Ta-tsien, on the high road to Tibbet.

About 11 o'clock a. m., on the 11th of April, 1870, the earth trembled so violently that the government offices, temples, granaries, stone and store houses and fortifications, with all the common dwellings and the Temple of Ting Lin, were at once overthrown and ruined. The only exception was the hall in this temple grounds called Ta Chao, which stood unharmed in its isolation.

A few of the troops and people escaped, but most of the inmates were crushed and killed under the falling timber and stone. Flames also suddenly burst out in four places, which strong winds drove about until the heavens were darkened with smoke, and their roaring was mingled with the lamentations of the distressed people. On the 13th the flames were beaten down, but the rumbling noises were still heard under ground like distant thunder, and the earth rocked and rolled like a ship in a storm, at the mercy of the waves. The multiplied miseries of the afflicted inhabitants were increased by a thousand fears, but in about ten days matters began to grow quiet and the motion to cease.

The grain collector at Bathang says that for several days before the earthquake the water had overflowed the dyke, but after it the earth cracked in many places, and black, fetid water spurted out in a furious manner. If one poked it the spurting instantly followed (just as is the case with the salt wells and fire wells in the eastern part of the province); and this explains how it happened that fire followed the earthquake in Bathang.

As nearly as is ascertained, there were destroyed two large temples, the offices of the collector of grain tax, the local magistrate, and the colonel, the Ting-Lin temple and nearly 700 fathoms of wall around it, and 351 rooms in all inside; six smaller temples numbering 221 rooms, besides 1849 rooms and houses of the common people. The number of people, soldiers and llamas killed by the crash was 2,298, among whom where the local magistrate and his second in office.

"The earthquake extended over a circuit of 400 miles. It occurred simultaneously over the whole of this region. In some places steep hills split and sunk into deep pits; in others, hills on level spots became precipitous cliffs, and the roads and highways were rendered impassible by obstructions.

The people were scattered and beggared like autumn leaves, and this calamity to the people of Bathang and vicinity was really one of the most distressing and destructive that has happened. The governor general twice memorialized the emperor respecting it, who granted aid to relieve the misery, reopen the roads between the posthouses, and rebuild or repair the offices and dwellings as they were needed. Many are now resuming their occupations, and the roads are everywhere passable."

New Orleans Under Water!

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Six square miles of fertile ground, one hundred building squares thickly populated, and four hundred squares more sharsely settled, but highly cultivated in small garden patches, have been laid under water by the break of the canal. Twenty-five hundred houses have their ground floors under water, and more than that number of families are to-night homeless and desolate. The canal runs from the heart of the city to Lake Pontchartrain. There is always a navigable channel ten or twelve feet deep, and rive steamers and schooners perpetually pass and repass.

The break began to threaten on Hogan-avenue on Thursday night. The Canal Commissioners had sold to certain persons the right to remove dirt from the levee to fill up vacant lots. On Friday morning one of these men was at work with his cart carrying away the levee at the very point where the weakness was manifested. A colored man living close by, begged him to desist, for an east wind was blowing, and the waters of the lake, swollen by the immense torrent pouring in from the Mississippi by way of the Bonnet Garre crevasse, were rapidly backing up to the city. He was driven away by threats. Next morning a chasm eighty-five feet wide was opened in the banks. Almost at the same instant another break occurred a mile and a half nearer the city, where the Canal Company had allowed the Jackson Railroad to take out earth to fill up between the cross-ties of a coal line. The main contest was with the Hogan avenue chasm. The City Surveyor and his assistant, Mr. Pearson, with a gang of one hundred laborers, worked day and night. Piles, flanked by sand-bags, and barely four inches apart, were driven ten feet into the ground, and the canal dredge-boat was kept constantly at work piling up earth. A waste of waters extended as far as the eye could reach, broken only by tops of trees and the lines of houses and streets. The Marine Hospital and the Hotel Dieu, with their unhappy patients, were surrounded by water. Cattle, hogs and goats huddled together on the bridges and high grounds, which every now and then were sapped and fell in. Two dogs howled dismally from the roof of a shanty, where they had remained unrelieved two days and a night. In some of the streets the water was five feet deep. Gangs of naked lads waded and swam from house to house, robbing and destroying, and ruffians in skiffs and on rafts broke open chamber windows and robbed the ruined people of the scanty furniture left them. The foreman of the *Republican* newspaper saved his wife and babe, and went back in a boat to his house only to find it empty.

Mayor Flanders called a special meeting of the Council this afternoon to take measures for the relief of the distressed. A committee of three administrators was appointed to distribute provisions. From 3,000 to 5,000 loves of bread a day are being made in the city bakeries for gratuitous distribution among the sufferers. A committee of leading citizens is acting with the Council.

The Truth Well Spoken.

John Quincy Adams has written a letter to a Missouri political co-laborer, in which he thus discourses:

"The old Constitution is just as good as ever it was, for South as well a North, in spite of the marks of the mailed hand which must remain upon it for a warning to those that come after us. There is nothing in it now which is not perfectly compatible with the happiness, welfare and liberty of the people of all the States. It is only the administration that is at fault, it is the interpretation which is violent. Do you imagine that Thomas Jefferson, do you think that James Madison would say their old organic frame permits protective tariff or paper money; authorizes national banks or presidential diplomacy; countenances military tribunals, centralization, and that crowning and perfect infamy of the Ku-Klux bill?"

ROBERT TOOMBS, the bucolic gentleman who earned a general's commission in the confederate service without risking his precious person within range of bullets, is out in opposition to any acceptance of the situation by the south. He will cut all men who talk of dead issues or compromise. He has, therefore, scratched the name of Mr. Vallandigham out of his books, and will soon erase the names of most of the democratic leaders north from his tablets. We cannot help thinking that had Gen. Toombs fought as bravely as Longstreet, he would to-day be willing to accept the constitution as it is, and bow to the inevitable. As it is, he is a political orphan. He repudiated the constitution as it was, and he will not have it as it is. He is out of his sphere. Mexico is his forte. Go to Mexico, general.—*Day.*

A PAIR of weeks ago or more we congratulated our readers upon the fact that President GRANT had removed GEO BANCROFT from the Prussian mission, and was thus ridding the country of yankee official representatives abroad. But it now appears that after offering the mission to Judge ORTH, of Indiana, the yanks rallied and compelled the President to back water. The result is the re-appointment of BANCROFT, though the *Tribune* says his commission is merely changed from minister to the Prussian Kingdom to Prussian Empire, and intimates that a change may yet be made.

I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku-klux bills were kept out of congress and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all the southern states to put down all Ku-klux or other bands of marauders."—GENERAL SHERMAN.

A Singular Phenomenon.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A cyclone passed near Mason City, Ill., last Friday morning. An inky-hued cloud or smoke-like column was observed gathering near the earth's surface on an open prairie six miles from that place, and from this column soon shot out three narrower and spire-like cloud-columns which continued to ascend rapidly until they reached and seemed to attach themselves to a passing cloud above. This frightful apparition moved slowly towards Mason City, but finally changed its course, much to the relief of the people of that place. A mile from its track an odor much like that of burning sulphur was inhaled by several persons. A gentleman who stood at 100 yards from the cyclone when it passed says that small flashes of electricity were constantly visible in the storm-column passing from the earth to the clouds above, and that rapid popping, crackling reports were heard, reminding him most forcibly of an infantry regiment in battle firing their musketry as fast as possible. The pathway of the cyclone was nearly three miles in length and from twenty to eighty feet in width and in that pathway not a spear of grass, not a stalk of corn or wheat, not a shrub, not a particle of vegetation, was left alive. For some distance the earth was literally plowed up to the depth of six inches. The column of whirling air must have been intensely hot, as every green thing in its path was dried to a crisp. Another feature of the cyclone was that while its rotary motion must have been of inconcievably great velocity, its progressive motion was not above the rate of six miles an hour. The outlines of its pathway were so well defined that five feet from the outer lines of total destruction of vegetation of every kind not a vestige of its effects could be seen. Fortunately no house stood in the tornado's way.

THE prize fighters, Collins and Edwards, who had a grand fisticuff on Long Island, a few days ago, for the "light-weight championship," have come to grief in New York city. They were arrested, locked up, tried before Judge Dowling, found guilty, and sentenced to $1000 fine and one year imprisonment, with the order that in default of paying the fine they should both be kept in jail a second year. Thomas McAlpine, who "umpired" the fight, was sent to jail for six months, and mulcted in $500 fine. Making the sport of the prize ring a criminal offence and enforcing the penalty sharply will be likely to have a damaging effect on the brutal amusement.

MARRIAGES.

MCAFEE—EVANS.—At the residence of B. F. Savage, Esq., and by him, April 29, 1871, Daniel McAfee, of Foundryville, to Ellen Evans, of Jackson township, Columbia county.

KELLER—FAIRMAN.—At his residence, on the 25th ultimo, by Rev. Elijah Fudmer, Mr. Samuel Keller, of Jackson, to Miss Alvaretta Fairman, daughter of Mr. Reese Fairman, of Light Street, Columbia county.

DEATHS.

LIEBY.—In Locust township, on Friday, the 26th of May, 1871, Daniel Lieby, aged 36 years, 4 months and 1 day.

SANDERS.—In Jordan township, May 25th, Eliza Ann, wife of Ira Sanders, aged 65 years, 5 months.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.55
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	80
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 90
Butter	30
Eggs	16
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	14
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLES BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of these officers.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

(The charge for announcing candidates is five dollars cash. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.)

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
E. J. McHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.
JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE
JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
HIRAM F. EVERITT,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES BRYSON,
CENTRALIA.

A CARD.

TO THE THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Being requested by a number of my friends and acquaintances throughout the county, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, I would, therefore, say, that I will accept the nomination by the Democratic County Convention, pledging they honor me with their support. And would further say, should I be elected I will fulfill my duty honestly and with the best of my ability and impartially. I am fully aware there is a prejudice existing amongst a number of citizens throughout the county against a man from the town of Bloomsburg, but they do not consider the matter in my estimation as they should. As we have not had a commissioner from our township for a number of years, and as our district is entitled to the candidate, I think it no more than justice we should have one. And I also think that we are entitled to more officers in our township than they are to others, as we pay by far more taxes and pay a great deal more taxes than any other township in the county. I am decidedly opposed to canvassing the county for electioneering purposes. I think that every voter knows how to vote without being lectured by every candidate in the field. There has a great deal too much of it been done in the past, and I hope it will be abandoned in the future. And, in conclusion, I would say to my fellow-voters, that they must not expect to see me on an electioneering tour throughout the county, but, at the same time, not forgetting that I am a candidate when you come to cast your vote.

Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Junetfe S. C. SHIVE.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DANIEL LIEBY, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Lieby, late

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, June 9, 1871.

Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

LOW, WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
11:35 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
6:25 P. M.	5:50 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION

Going North.	Going South.
4:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

Teacher and Pupil.

A paragraph has been "going the rounds" of the papers to the effect that the State Superintendent of Common Schools had "decided" that Teachers had the power to suspend or expel pupils from school. Knowing that the school law conferred no such power, and that the so-called "decision" might therefore lead to mischief, we addressed a note to the proper authority inquiring whether such decision had been made, and if so upon what law it was based. The Deputy Superintendent replies "there is no statute law giving such authority, but we believe that to exercise it when necessary is in perfect accordance with the spirit of the law."

This latter conclusion we peremptorily deny, and combat it because it is only calculated to get Teachers into trouble. The power to suspend or expel a child of a citizen from a common school established by law and supported by public taxation, can only exist when directly conferred by statute. The statute confers the power upon particular persons — the School Directors — who have no authority to delegate their power, and all others are therefore excluded from its exercise as completely as though the statute declared in express terms that no others should exercise it—in other words, no authority is given to any person or persons to suspend or expels pupils from the common schools excepting to the School Directors, who may only act as a board and must keep a correct minute of the proceedings, so that if wrong be done it may be corrected and the wrongdoers held responsible.

This is so palpably the correct view of the case that we are surprised any other should be held. It would be intolerable that an irresponsible stranger should possess the power to arbitrarily suspend or expel our children from school. It is also imposing upon the Teacher an onerous duty not within his province—which is to teach, instruct—and is calculated to embroil him in difficulties from which he should be entirely relieved. The responsibility for exercising or not exercising this essential power is properly fixed upon the Directors, who act for the people interested, and for their benefit and by their authority.

It should be borne in mind that it is not the province of the Superintendent of Common Schools to make laws and his duty in reference to them is only to explain them when applied to, and that his "decisions" carry with them no authority other than is comprehended within the term *advice*. It is well for Teachers, therefore, not to attempt to exercise authority that the law does not confer upon them and which is not at all necessary to enable them to discharge their proper duties. It might also be as well for the State Superintendent and his deputy to confine themselves within the range of authority conferred upon them by law. They are creatures of the act of Assembly and should have a wholesome regard for their creator. Least of all they should not give advice that may lead others to trouble and legal punishment.

THE Foundry buildings on Centre are being removed.

COURT.—The special June term of Court commences Monday next.

SHOWERS.—Several showers have during the week greatly improved the condition of vegetation, and allayed the dust on the parched roads.

WE are informed that a hail storm occurred at Benton on Saturday last. No damage done. It signally failed to cool the atmosphere in this region.

COL. DANIEL FOLLMER, aged 85, a soldier of the war of 1812, participated in the ceremonies of Decoration Day, at Milton.

BOATING.—Canal boating must be dull nowadays, if we are to judge from the meagre travel on the North Branch Canal.

BEAUTIFUL.—The mountain foliage presents the most beautiful appearance, and the varied tints would fill the eye of the enthusiastic artist with admiration.

COAL TRAINS.—Since the beginning of operations in the neighboring coal regions the passing of coal trains, heavily laden, has become active on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad.

SERENADERS.—We have recently met several serenading parties on the streets, after the close of day, who were making the air vocal with music, which could be considered good, bad and indifferent.

COWS KILLED.—On last Saturday a limestone train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad ran over and killed two valuable cows, at the Espy road crossing. One of them belonged to ROBERT ROAN, of this place.

MR. BENJ. P. ALWARD, of Danville, was stricken with apoplexy, while engaged in eating his breakfast at the Union Hall Hotel, in that place, on Wednesday morning, 31st ult., and died in a half an hour afterwards.

WE learn from the *Republican* that Col. S. KNORR has been selected to deliver the Oration before the Gamma Epsilon Literary Society of Dickinson Seminary of Williamsport at the opening of their New Hall on the 21st of June.

NOT PASSED.—The bill forbidding the sale of liquor on election days was not passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor as reported, and hence is not a law. It appears that the bill was never taken out of the hands of the Senate Committee to whom it was referred, and hence was not finally acted upon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—Some of our good citizens complain of the dearth of entertainments, and await with considerable anxiety and pleasure the advent of some new attraction.

PLEASANT.—The temperature of the past few evenings has certainly been pleasant, and affording comfort to the workers who suffered with the heat of the day.

THE NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—The new hose carriage of the Friendship Fire Company is a neat arrangement, of substantial make, and calculated to do valuable service under the management of the gallant and intrepid members of the company.

THE cooling, healthful waters of MOYER BROS. new and elegant Soda Fountain delighted the denizens of Bloomsburg who patronized it during the recent hot days. Their Fountain is one of the most beautiful we have ever seen and its waters are delightful.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—The Legislature has again passed a bill providing for the erection of a new county out of parts of Luzerne, with the county seat at Scranton, to be called Lackawanna. The question must, however, be submitted to a vote of the citizens of Luzerne county.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The Sunday School connected with the Episcopal Church will hold a festival in Rupert's Building, on this and to-morrow evenings, at which strawberries, ice cream and other refreshments will be dispensed. A pleasant and successful time is anticipated.

CLEANING UP.—The affable and kind hostess of Brown's Hotel, Mrs. George H. Brown, has been quite busy this week in scouring up the interior of that always well kept place of public entertainment. Everything is bright now and in apple pie order, and reflects great credit upon the lady and her energetic assistants.

ALTHOUGH the delegates to the State Convention from Schuylkill county voted for the 9th resolution, we observe that at a large county meeting, held since that time, all the action of the State convention was directly approved except the 9th resolution, to which no reference whatever is made. This is a quiet but substantial rebuke.

THE sixty-third annual report of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, states that the receipts during the past year amounted to $47,213 23, and the disbursements to $47,055 18. There were circulated, by sale and distribution, during the year 107,233 Bibles and Testaments, in twenty languages and dialects.

THERE is something inexpressibly sweet about little girls. Lovely, pure, innocent, ingenious, unsuspecting, full of kindness to brothers, babies, and everything. They are sweet human flowers—diamond dew drops in the breath of morn. What a pity they should ever become women, flirts and heartless coquets.—*Exchange.*

Our devil says there is "something inexpressibly" sweeter about women than there is about *little* girls. Doctors differ, and so do judges.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—Millard Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Espy, had a pleasant celebration at Espy, on last Saturday, in Creveling's Grove. Delegations of the Order were present from Iola, Mifflin and Orangeville. Four or five hundred persons were present, and partook of the refreshments prepared. Music was furnished by the Bloomsburg Brass Band. The address was delivered by C. B. BROCKWAY, Esq., District Deputy Grand Master.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Seventh Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will be held at Allentown, Pa., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th, 14th and 15th of June. All the earnest Sunday school workers of the Keystone State are cordially invited to be present. Each evangelical school is requested to send two or more delegates. Those who propose to attend should notify A. J. Breinig, Allentown, Pa., who is Chairman of Local Committee of Arrangements, on or before the 7th of June, so that entertainment may be secured, and orders for excursion tickets procured and forwarded.

TEXT BOOKS.—Below is the new law regarding the change of school-books:

SECTION 1. That hereafter the board of directors of any district, the controllers in cities and boroughs or any school superintendent, shall not order or direct or make any change in the school books or series of text books used in any school under his or their superintendence, direction or control, more than once in every period of three years, and any laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. Any school director, controller or superintendent who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced by the court to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and be deprived of his office.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—The commencement at this well known college begins on Sunday the 18th inst., with the Baccalaureate sermon, and continues until Wednesday the 21st, at which time the commencement exercises proper will come off. The senior class day—one of the most interesting features of the programme—will be on Monday the 19th.

Preparations have been made to ensure a perfect success in the whole programme. Doelsworth's famous band of 20 pieces furnishes the music at all the exercises on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The various Railroads, leading into Easton, either sell excursion tickets generally or on orders obtained in advance (gratis) from the President.

The oration before the Literary Societies on Tuesday evening will be by the Hon. ALEX. K. MCCLURE.

FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING.—On last Saturday evening, during the thunder storm, the lightning descended the chimney of PETER ENT'S store-house, in Light Street, and taking a course along the floor, interrupted the reverie of a clerk by tearing off the heel and sole of his boot.

The same evening SAMUEL CREVELING and O. P. ENT were driving from Espy, when the storm overtook them. After an unusually vivid flash their horse refused to proceed further. They then determined to return to Espy, and after much difficulty lifted the buggy around, but the horse still declined to advance. They then unhitched him, and tied him to the wheel, but he soon fell into the gutter. After the storm he was dragged out, but found to be dead, though there was no mark about him to indicate he had been struck by lightning.

A WILD MAN IN THE WOODS.—A mysterious individual may have taken up his abode in a cave on the Nob Mountain. He is about six feet, of sandy complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, both of which he allows to grow to an unusual length. Everything connected with his past life is shrouded in mystery, and, in fact, very little is known of his singular habits since his abode here. He observes almost perpetual silence, only speaking when he comes to town to purchase his groceries, which he always purchases at Maize's Mammoth Store. The gentleman with whom he trades informs us that he never comes in the day time, selecting the gloomy mantle of night. He will answer no questions, and always asks for what he wants. He is evidently possessed of a sound mind, from the fact that he knows where to get the most and best groceries for his money.

WITHOUT A NEWSPAPER.—Nothing presents a sadder commentary upon the present unhealthy condition of our once loved and prosperous country than the large number of families, both in the city and country, but more especially in the latter, that subscribe to no paper of any kind. Hundreds and thousands of families are thus growing up in utter ignorance of what is transpiring in the world around them—ignorant of the mighty events of to-day.

But who can tell the vast amount of injury that is being inflicted upon the rising generation—those who are to take our place in the busy world at no distant day—growing up without any knowledge of the present, the past, or any study of the future, this ignorance, too, being imbued into them by the sanction of those who should, and doubtless do, know better, did they only think of the injurious effects of their insane course. Let the head of every family think of this, and place in the hands of those for whom he is responsible the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the moving panorama in which we enact our parts. —*Exchange.*

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—In accordance with an announcement made a public meeting was held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Quite a little gathering was created. C. B. BROCKWAY, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. WIRT, Esq., was elected Secretary. The chairman stated in a few remarks the purpose of meeting, and earnestly advocated the adoption of some means such as would make the intended celebration of our national anniversary a success in every particular.

General WELLINGTON H. ENT then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence be duly celebrated by the citizens of Bloomsburg, and that the people of the county generally, and friends and strangers at a distance, be cordially and earnestly invited to participate.

The resolution was received with great enthusiasm, and was unanimously adopted.

On motion several committees to transact business in connection with the event were appointed by the chair.

Committee on General Arrangements: Wm. Gillmore, E. Jacoby, Wm. Shipman, C. G. Barkley, Capt. C. B. Brockway.

Committee on Invitations: General W. H. Ent, Capt. M. Whitmoyer and W. Wirt.

Committee on Finance: Major W. B. Koons, L. N. Moyer, N. J. Hendershott, Baltzer Leacock, David Lowenberg.

A motion to publish the proceedings of the meeting in the county papers was considered and agreed upon, after which the meeting adjourned to convene again for further action on Monday next, the twelfth instant, when the reports of the committees will be expected, and other preparations enacted.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M. P. LUTZ has reduced the price of Summer shawls. See his price list.

NOTICE.—All persons having Deeds, Mortgages, etc., in the Recorder's office can save money by calling and taking the same away soon. n23-2w*

READ the advertisement of Greenwood Seminary. We are informed that the present term of this school will close with an exhibition by the students, on Friday, the 16th instant.

MORE than 500,000 people bear testimony to the wonderful curative effects of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. For palpitation or irregular action of the heart, all severe acute or lingering Coughs, and for "Liver Complaint" or "Biliousness" it is unequaled. Sold by all druggists

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be used to advantage where any Pain Killer is desirable. In cases of severe cramps and pains in the stomach, it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used.

Habitual constipation leads to the following results; Inflammation of the kidneys, sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles loss of appetite and strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking, say one of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* nightly, for four or six weeks.

Thieves! KNAVES!! SWINDLERS!!! These are mild terms with which to designate those mean, contemptible adventurers, who have been induced by the high reputation which Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has won to put up and offer for sale a worthless imitation of this celebrated medicine. Remember that Dr. Pierce's private Stamp, which is the only *positive guarantee of genuineness*, should be upon every package. This private stamp, issued by the U. S. Government expressly for stamping Dr. Pierce's medicines, has upon it his portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness." Don't get swindled by men calling themselves Dr. Sage; Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the only man now living that has the right and can prepare the genuine and original Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES STILL TRIUMPHANT.—Their sales last year was 127,833, being 40,000 more than in 1869, and 44,625 more than any other company in the world. The cause of this great demand for their new family sewing machine is the fact of its proving superior to all others in practical use, it is of the best steel on the most approved mechanical principles, and has all the late improvements for hemming, felling, braiding, tucking, cording, quilting, gathering, binding and embroidering. It will do as much work in three hours as other shuttle machines will in four, the movements are all positive, the power is applied direct to the parts, giving it great strength with the least possible friction, making it decidedly the most durable and perfect family machine ever invented. For sale on the lease plan, ten dollars a month. J. A. DORAN, agent for Columbia county.

Court Advertisements.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS.

FOR SPECIAL TERM OF COURT, JUNE 12, 1871.

Bloom—Thomas Knorr, Jeremiah Hess.
Briarcreek—Samuel S. Stiler, S. Kelchner.
Berwick—S. E. Walton, Isaiah Bower.
Benton—Elias McHenry.
Centre—Levi Hutchison, Stephen Pettit.
Catawissa—George Stricker.
Fishingcreek—Samuel Rutford, E. M. Alder, Jr., John Pealer, Hiram Markle, W. S. Hosler.
Franklin—Michael Mensh.
Greenwood—John B. Stultz.
Hemlock—Peter Worthheiser.
Jackson—Silas W. McHenry.
Locust—Geo. Bartman, Henry Fink, J. H. Vastine.
Mifflin—G. W. Klingman, A. C. Millan, John H. Heller, Wm. Kelley.
Maine—Solo non Deaner.
Madison—Jonathan Johnson, James Dildine.
Montour—James Barton.
Orange—Samuel Seybert, Calvin Herring.
Pine—John Brunner.
Scott—Samuel Hutchison, Reuben Culp.
Sugarloaf—John Diltz.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 12th day of JUNE, A. D. 1871, the following real estate to wit:

All that interest in a piece or parcel of ground situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the west by lands of Samuel Appleman, on the north by lands of William Holmes, on the east by lands of E. W. Davis, and on the south by lands of Stephen Lazarus, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a plank dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the interest of John Lamon, in the above described property.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, by a writ of *Al. Lev. Facias* the following real estate to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate, lying and being in Centreville, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: bounded on the north by lot of Samuel Coleman, on the east by lands of Nathaniel Spear, on the north by the lands of Nathaniel Spear and on the west by Main street, of the village of Orangeville together with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Lazarus.

AARON SMITH,
may 19'71-ts. Sheriff.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM HESS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Hess, late of Sugarloaf twp., Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Josiah R. Fritz, residing in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

JOSIAH R. FRITZ,
apr 28,'71-6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ANNA VANHORN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Anna Vanhorn, late of Catawissa twp., Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to John B. Vanhorn of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN B. VANHORN,
may 19'71—6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DAVID E. ALBERTSON, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David E. Albertson late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Hiram E. Kline. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

HIRAM E. KLINE,
may 26'71—6t Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN ROBISON, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Robison, late of Scott township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Huston Robison and William C. Robison. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to said Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

HUSTON ROBISON,
WM. C. ROBISON,
May 5, 1871-6w. Executors.

HORSE FOR SALE.

A fine young BLACK HORSE is offered for sale. Will work double or single. Inquire of

W. B. KOONS,
may 26'71—tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for meat are hereby informed that I have left my books with Joseph Lilly, Esq., at Light Street, for collection, and that E. B. Hull is no longer my agent.
may 12-71-3t* JOHN ZANER.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned not to buy a certain promissory note given by me, dated May 18th'71, for $100 six months after date, for one hundred and ninety-five ($195) dollars, payable to Nathan Sharpless, as I have received no value.

ANDREW PETRIE,
North Union, Schuylkill county, Pa.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of May 1871, I purchased an iron-gray colt two years old of Samuel Schweppeniser, of Mifflin township, Columbia county, in which I have loaned during my pleasure. All persons are notified that said colt now belongs to me.
may 26'71—tf JAMES BASON.

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE—A second-hand "Arion" piano-forte, price $375, cost $500. This superb instrument was bought at an auction sale of private property in New York, and had been but a few weeks in use. It is in *perfect* order and in every respect equal to a new piano. Terms positively cash in advance. Address for one week,

C. W. FOSTER,
may 26'71—tf Mauch Chunk, Pa.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between MENDENHALL and L. B. RUPERT, transacting business under the firm name of MENDENHALL and RUPERT, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, are requested to make immediate payment. The books are in the hands of E. MENDENHALL, for settlement, at S. H. Miller & Son's store, Main street, near Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. MENDENHALL,
June 2'71 tf L. B. RUPERT.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum, 126 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and Why to Live; Youth, Manhood and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum, 126 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

jy21'70-1y.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all interested that the Commissioners named in the act of Assembly, approved May 14, 1871, entitled an act to incorporate the North and West Branch Rail Road Company will meet at the Public House of George H. Brown in the borough of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that the books will then and there be opened by them to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said company, and that said Commissioners will continue in session at the above named place during the 14th, 15th and 16th of June next, and that on the following Monday and Tuesday, June 19th and 20th, said books will be opened for said purpose at the Wyoming Valley House in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, and on Wednesday and Thursday, June 21 and 22, said books will be opened for said purpose at the City Hotel in the City of Williamsport. One dollar to be paid on each share subscribed at the time of subscription in accordance with Act of Assembly in incorporating said Company.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. S. BENTLY, President.
Attest, WM. SLAUGENHOUP, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, there will be exposed to public vendue, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1871,

the following described real estate, viz: A certain tract of land lying in Locust township, in Columbia county, and adjoining land of Samuel Hampton, land of John Speyer, land of Leonard Adams, and others, containing

FIFTY ACRES

more or less, whereon are erected a log house and a small BANK BARN.

There are on the premises apple and cherry trees, and a spring of excellent water. And to be sold as the Estate of Samuel G. Pilkington, deceased.

BENJAMIN WAGNER,
Administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on striking down of the property—one-fourth, less the ten per cent. on the confirmation; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from the confirmation, sist.

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
BLOOMSBURG, May 26, 1871. Clerk.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED!

A RICH FIELD!! A NOBLE WORK!!!

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE,

WITH OVER

1,000 ILLUSTRATIONS,

50,000 REFERENCES,

A FAMILY RECORD,

and

FAMILY ALBUM.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are of themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscape Scenes, Antiquities, Costumes, Beasts, Birds, Insects, Plants, Minerals, Coins, Medals, Inscriptions and Incidents referred to throughout the Sacred Text. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to Parents, Ministers, and Sabbath-school Teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid Pictorial Volume cannot be overestimated. It is the Edition

Most Suitable for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Students,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, in addition to the features already alluded to, contains the Apocrypha, Concordance, Psalms in Metre, a Summary of the Sacred Truth as taught by the Inspired Book, together with numerous and comprehensive Tables and other Historical and Explanatory Matter, embodying the latest of many of the most eminent Biblical scholars. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, from new and clear open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS are wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented. Its sales will not be limited to any period, but will continue for a lifetime, constantly increasing with the growth and intelligence of the country. It is therefore desirable that those who engage with us, shall do so with a view to making the business a permanent one.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—those who would meet with the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5000 to $7000 annual profit in its sales. There is a great want for the book and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

AGENTS ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN will be furnished the work in fine bindings. This plan is quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns. We have an edition of the book, superbly bound, with massive panelled sides, which has been every where received with marked favor. Subscriptions for the Pictorial Bible, in this style and in this way, can be obtained to an almost unlimited extent, and there is no outlay of money that the Bible reader can make, which will yield him so rich a return.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—nearly 300 different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with sample sheet, and terms to Agents, address "Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House,"

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
Publisher,
614 and 616 Sansom Street,
mar 24'71—3m PHILADELPHIA.

JUNE.

THE SULTRY SEASON.

The summer months are here, and as usual brings a long train of diseases—many dangerous and fatal. It is the season when nature vain do life in recuperating her exhausted strength, and when we are required to fortify our physique against the dangers arising from the universal prevalency of sickness. The only true safeguard is that pure and reliable tonic and invigorator, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which is indorsed and recommended by the medical faculty and by unnumbered thousands of persons in every city, town and village in the country, who have tested its remedial virtues, and by its aid proserved or received their health. It will purify the Blood and Secretions; cure every form of indigestion, and afford immediate relief in cases of Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, and kindred diseases. Provide yourself now against a time of need. Delays are often dangerous. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.

OUR CELEBRATED

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen made or sold in this country! Will not corrode. Will write 1,000 words with one Pen or Ink! Will outwear a dozen steel Pens! Every Pen tipped with a gold slide holder. SOLID GOLD PEN AGENTS, and for this reason any energetic person can realize $2000 per month. Every Pen warranted. Two sample Pens, 10 cents! One dozen, 50 cents! Six dozen, $1.00! Twelve dozen, $1.90! Five dozen, $3.00! Twelve dozen, $5.00! Address,

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to many imitations of an inferior quality. Buy only the genuine FOUNTAIN PENS sold by reliable Company. In writing for Pens give your Name, Town, County, and State, plainly written, and orders will meet with prompt attention.

Jan 20'71 1y

A Chapter of Facts.

Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts, important to the public, into a small compass. Those facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place, then, the article is a stimulant, tonic and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, it tones, regulates and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver, and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure, is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulants which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of fact which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember.

LEASES, (blank) for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

RECEIPT BOOKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

JUSTICES BLANKS.—Summons, Executions Subpœnas, Warrants, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK MORTGAGES for the use of Saving Fund and Loan Associations, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANKS promptly printed to order, on any quality of paper, at this Office

BLANK DEEDS just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Patent Medicines.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effect of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC

But it is not our intention to dissect on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the greatest of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, and apparently willing one; for were this not the case why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deceived by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the kindly proffered items. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfil the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sence of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest of German chemists. Unlike any other bitters in the market, they are wholly free from pernicious ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against the afore mentioned preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the bitters of which we are called to deal in this article. They are far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for inebriating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

in all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with the principal nutritive elements of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed, from the fact that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well-known Tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but no flavor as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines, in a modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a proper menstruum, of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the liver and stomach; thorough, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration yield readily to its powerful influence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes depression of spirits, and insures cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and glad career. But let Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS,

or his invaluable TONIC. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to equal favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is a medicine virtues of this health-giving plant in perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of the Podophyllin Pill constitute a full dose, while anywhere six ordinary pills or a handful of preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

stimulating its functions and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with the Podophyllin, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all other purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin Pills become invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, are regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

act upon the stomach and bow

Agricultural.

VALUE OF RE-PLANTED CORN.—The practice of re-planting corn is common enough, being usual on every farm and plantation where the stand is not perfect in the first instance. According to the suggestion of an intelligent planter, the re-planted corn is of essential value in the crop, more than is apparent, and he himself makes it a rule to replant, whether the first stand is good or not. If the first stand is perfect, at rarely occurs, he still re-plants in about every fifteenth or twentieth hill in every tenth or fifteenth row, either cutting out the plant already growing, or putting in an extra hill, if the space will admit. The purpose of the re-planted, or late stalks, is to furnish pollen, in case a dry spell should wilt the tassels of the first planting before the grains are filled. One stalk in two hundred will shed pollen in abundance.

If the weather turns very dry in the filling time, both the silks and tassels wilt. When rain falls, if it comes in time, the silks recover and become fresh again, but the tassel once dry does not revive.

The re-planted corn being younger, will when the tassel blooms furnish pollen for all the older stalks around. Deficient or unfilled ears are caused by want of pollen on the silk.

Such is the suggestion of an observant planter and we submit it for the benefit of our readers.

FRUIT CULTURE—OLD ERRORS CORRECTED.—1. Instead of "trimming up" trees, according to the old fashion, to make them long-legged and long-armed, trim them *down*, so as to make them even, snug and symmetrical.

2. Instead of manuring heavily in a small circle at the foot of a tree, spread the manure, if needed at all, broadcast over the whole surface.

3. Instead of spading a small circle about the stem, cultivate the whole surface broadcast.

4. Prefer a well pulverized clean surface in an orchard with a moderately rich soil, to heavy manuring, and a surface covered with a hard crust and weeds or grass.

5. Remember that it is better to set out ten trees with all the necessary care to make them live and flourish, than to set out a hundred trees and have them all die from carelessness.

6. Remember that tobacco is a poison, and will kill insects rapidly if properly applied to them, and is one of the best drugs for freeing fruit trees rapidly of small vermin—and is better used in this way than to make men repulsive and diseased.—*Country Gentleman.*

WHITEWASH THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF.—It is not only a common, but a very wholesome practice, to use whitewash. It preserves wood-work, renders it disagreeable as the habitation of insects, and promotes health. Thousands of dwellings are made cheerful by its presence on the ceilings of their rooms, and even the walls are often indebted to it, where paper and paint cannot be afforded. It is cheap and easily applied.

The outsides of barns are sometimes whitewashed, and leantos and horse stalls are quite frequently covered with it, and are kept clean and wholesome by its use.

One objection to it, as commonly used, is that it rubs off easily when touched, and spoils the Sunday coat or best hat. It is annoying to go into church, or through the street, with broad lines of white drawn on one's back, to say nothing of spoiling the cloth. To prevent all this, if the wash is to be used indoors, mix half-a-pailful of lime and water, take half-a-pint of flour and make a starch of it, and pour it into the whitewash while hot. Stir it well and make it ready by thinning it for use. A little glue will answer the same purpose. If for out-door work, add a little salt and boiled rice, make thin. Scarcely a particle of the lime can be rubbed off when prepared in this manner.

LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE.—No young lady can be too well instructed in anything which will affect the comfort of a family. What position in society she occupies, she needs a practical knowledge of household duties. She may be placed in circumstances that it will not be necessary for her to perform such domestic labor; but on this account she needs no less knowledge than if she was obliged to preside personally over the cooking stove and pantry. Mothers are frequently so nice and particular that they do not like to give up any part of the care to their children. This is a great mistake in their management, for they are often burdened with labor and need relief. Children should be early taught to make themselves useful; to assist their parents every way in their power, and consider it a privilege to do so. Young people cannot realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of housewifery; but those who have suffered the inconvenience and mortification of ignorance, can well appreciate it.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—It is said that bleeding from a wound, on a man or beast, may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, even days, if necessary. The person who gave us this receipt says that, in this manner, he saved a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery. The bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—Recently George M. Ellis died in Chester county, in his ninety-second year. He is reported to have had the consumption nearly all his life, his physician having assured him before he was twenty years of age that he could not survive the next two years. Ellis was so pale and thin for forty years previous to his decease that he was known as the walking skeleton, and yet he is believed to have been, with two exceptions, the oldest man in the county.

GIVING DIRECTIONS TO HELP.—Tell the men the night before what you want them to do the next day. And tell them, if it is fine, do so and so; if it rains, do this or that; and enter into details. A good man likes to know beforehand what he has to do, and he will think the matter over and decide how best to do it, and what tools he will want, and where they are; and in the morning he can get to work half an hour earlier than if he did not know what he was going to do.

Business Cards.

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to wait upon customers at call. apr 21'71—ly JOHN G. QUICK.

CLARK

IS RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS!

CALL AND SEE.

April 14, 1871.

A SPLENDID

CELESTE ORGAN

WITH TWO SETT REEDS & THREE STOPS, can be bought for $130 at

I. W. NILES,

Piano Warerooms near Forks Hotel.

may12'71-6m.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,

(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. (jan.13,'71-1y

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Go to

HENRY YOST,

East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 17'71—tf

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors

Mar.19,'69-tf.

INK! INK!! INK!!!

By buying Gehr's Celebrated Ink Powders, you can make INK for less than half the money, and far superior to anything yet in use. Will not corrode steel pens. Freezing will not injure. Sample package sufficient for nine pint of INK will be sent by return mail to any one sending twenty-five cents to

M. W. KNORR,

Box 181, Bloomsburg, Pa.

apr 14'71—3m *

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY

AT

MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS

Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.

jan.n 17

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Motheriess," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwait," and "Merquem," etc. apr 28,'71—tf

NEW ORGAN AND PIANO WAREROOMS.

ORGANS & PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

Pianos from all first-class makers, from $250 to $1000. Organs from $50 to $700. A splendid Organ 6 octave, 2 sett reeds, and tremolo with panelled Black Walnut Case, only $120.00. Single reed, same case as above, $100. I have made arrangements to have the latest music on hand as soon as published. Teachers supplied at regular discount. Warerooms, Main street, near Forks Hotel. tf. I. W. NILES.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves,

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Aug. 5, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

H C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved POWER. LAW TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.17'71—ly

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.,

are now opening at their old stand corner of MAIN AND MARKET STREETS, BLOOMSBURG,

a full line of new good consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles required to meet the wants of the public. may 26'71—tf.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

FURNITURE

and BEDDING WAREROOMS of H. R. LEWIS, are the cheapest in the city. He is now selling PARLOR SUITS in PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, REPS or TERRY; WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS in Oil or Varnish; COTTAGE FURNITURE, all styles; BEDDING and MATTRESSES, various sizes; cheaper than Auction prices; CARPETS, every variety.

Come and see and be convinced. You will save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. R. LEWIS,

No. 1430 and 1432 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA. Next door to corner of Fifteenth Street. mar.3'71 3m.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Ly coming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20,'69.

EXCHANGE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Wohlgyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

DECKER & STECKEL.

May 5, 1871.—1y

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Jan 17'71

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLES BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of these officers.

Patent Medicines.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S,

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA

GRAPE PILLS,

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Columbia Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Etc. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not "a reated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving; consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fevers-sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Ankers, Rumnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of a Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all disease that has been established in the system for years.

Being prepared EXPRESSLY for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the COMPLEXION a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of HEALTH and PURITY. For Purifying the Blood, removing all Chronic Constitutional Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. And the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1.50 per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculi, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, loss of Power, loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, and Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and Midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 50,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest source, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor is never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCE, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethe, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of CUTANEOUS AFFECTION. It speedily eradicates PIMPLES, SPOTS, SCORBUTIC DRYNESS, INDURATIONS of the CUTANEOUS MEMBRANE, etc., dispels REDNESS and INCIPIENT INFLAMATION, HIVES, RASH, MOTH PATCHES, DRYNESS OF SCALP OR SKIN, FROST BITES, and all purposes for which SALVES or OINTMENTS are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depend the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisits, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniment of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU, SARSAPARILLA, and CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Fail and explicit directions accompany the medicines,

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 50,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor is never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive P. m.	Arrive P. m.	Going South Leave P. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	9.45	2.15	5.25	6.30
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	5.50	6
Kingston	8.45	1.25	6.15	7.20
Plymouth	8.39	1.17	6.20	7.30
Shickshinny	7.55	12.39	6.45	8.05
Berwick	7.39	12.24	7.14	8.34
Bloom	6.53	11.35	7.59	9.20
Danville	6.39	11.21	8.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.40	8.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAIL WAY.

On and after December 4th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.55 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls,

6.55 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira,

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,

General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED B. FISHER, Gen'l Supt.,

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870,

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South,	STATIONS.	Mail North
Lv. 8.25 a.m.	Williamsport,	Lv. 6.25 p. m
" 8.01 "	Muncy,	" 5.40 "
" 9.40 "	Milton,	" 5.10 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	" 4.31 "
" 10.58 "	Rupert,	" 4.12 "
" 10.13 "	Catawissa,	" 3.54 "
" 11.59 "	Ringtown,	" 2.35 "
" 12.24 p.m.	Summit,	" 2.07 "
" 12.43 "	Quakake,	" 1.47 "
" 12.58 "	E. Mahanoy Junc.	" 1.31 "
" 1.35 "	Pine Grove,	" 12.52 "
" 1.55 "	Reading,	" 10.40 a.m.
" 2.35 "	Pottsville,	" 9.55 "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 1.35	"Pine Manch Chunk, dine"	5.00 p. m.
" 2.35 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.00 noon
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.45 a. m.
" 2.50 "	Easton,	" 11.35 "
	New York, ft. Liberty st.	
" 5.30 "	via N. J. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 6.55 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 8.50 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers takin g the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 p.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEIHL, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 5.00, and 9.30 p. m. respectively, Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.20, 8.30 a. m., and 12.00 m., Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m., train from N. York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a.m. and 2.40 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phila and Reading only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.35, 10.30, a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a.m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.25 a. m. 12.20 noon, 2.35, 4.45 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.20 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa; railroad returning from Reading at 6.30 p.m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.20 p.m. Hamburg at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 8.50 and 11.10 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.25 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m., and 2.45 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.50 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.30 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 8.00 a.m. and 4.00 p. m. Returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 9.40 a.m., 12.00 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.30 a.m. & 1.15 & 6.40 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.30 p.m. connect with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.00 and 5.32 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.55 noon and 5.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., the latter running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m. Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.55 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 5.45 p.m. for Harrisburg, at 8.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,

Asst. Supt. & Eng. Maint'y.

Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

Books.

AGENTS Wanted for HELMBOLD'S Buchu Cures

Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Desperate Contests with the big game and hostile tribes. Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that untamed people. Their sports, Religions, Traditions. How they Wed and WED, SCALP, DOCTOR, WORSHIP, &c. New, Fresh and Popular. PRICE LOW. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Choice field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, Illustrations and particulars to A. R. BURDICK, Publisher, jan27'71-tf. 409 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS Wanted for C. F. VENT

3 Barclay St., N.Y. or 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. If they want the most popular and best selling subscription books published, and the most liberal terms. Send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you.

jan27'71-4t

AGENTS Wanted for SATAN IN SOCIETY

A NEW BOOK of the greatest interest and importance. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, by an eminent physician and medical professor, it shows how Satan is working out his subtle and dangerous designs through our most sacred domestic and social relations. Pure-minded, but outspoken and aggressive, the author handles the delicate subjects treated of *without gloves*, but in such a manner as not to minister to a prurient curiosity. *The Physical Regeneration of the Race*, is a subject justly enlisting the interest and sympathy of all true philanthropists, and this book, it is believed, will contribute to that end just in proportion as it has readers. A circular sent free, containing a full description and synopsis of the work with liberal extracts.

C. F. VENT, Publisher,

sept2'70—1y 5 College Place, N. Y.

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

oct28'70-1f.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

I no not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumated, in fact I do not believe in cures whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our subsistance a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively cure* the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, I only assert that which thousands can testify to I will pay $500 Reward for a case that I cannot cure. A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. This remedy is

SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars, Beware of *worthless imitations*. Be sure and see that my private Stamp, which is a *positive guarantee of Genuineness*, is upon the outside wrapper of each bottle, and that the private stamp, issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping my medicines, has my portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," blown upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the *Genuine* Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

oct28'70-1y 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEVEN REASONS WHY

GREAT ENGLISH GERMAN SPECIFIC GESS

IS THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD FOR HORSES.

FIRST.—It is composed of the most POWERFUL and PENETRATING Liquids known in Chemistry.

SECOND.—Combined with the above is a MEDICINAL OIL, made expressly for this Liniment, and mixed by an entirely new process.

THIRD.—The use of the *searching and penetrating* ingredients is to drive or force in this beautiful MEDICINAL OIL, which lubricates the joints and muscles, and immediately cures. Unless this is done, and compels it to loosen its deathly, sickening and poisonous fangs.

FOURTH.—This MEDICINAL OIL is used for the same reason that a gunsmith always uses oil—to make his machinery work with ease and precision. So in the same way the muscles and joints of our animals should be lubricated if we wish to have them travel with rapidity and ease.

FIFTH.—It is very soothing in its action, will not burn or blister the animal like most of the "cord leaf" liniments of the day.

SIXTH.—Not one drop of tincture of cayenne or red pepper can be found in its composition; for we hold that no liniment can be effective which burns and blisters the animal until the muscles are hard and dried almost to a crisp.

SEVENTH.—Every bottle is WARRANTED to give perfect satisfaction, or your money will be refunded. This shows conclusively that the proprietors have full confidence in this preparation, and proves for the seventh time that G. E. S. S. is the best Liniment in the world for horses.

Don't allow your Merchant to palm off Tincture of Red Pepper and Hardcham, or other trash on you, but out for G. E. S. S. You Have, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

D. G. CAREY & CO., Sole Proprietors,

sept2'70-1y] 181 Broadway, New York.

REMOVAL.

The firm ALLEN & NEEDLES having been dissolved on the 10th of Nov. 1870, I would inform my friends and customers that I am

NOT OUT OF BUSINESS,

as has been reported, and call attention to the following articles:

GOVERNMENT DEPOT.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

GROUND BONE, GUARANTEED PURE.

FISH GUANO IN BBLS.

Poudrette, in Bags, Barrels and Bulk.

RAW BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Price, $50 per Ton.

LAND PLASTER IN BAGS AND BBLS.

Tar, in 1, 2 & 3 gallon Cans.

OIL SOAP, for washing Trees, in 5lb. boxes.

COTTON SEED MEAL,

Excellent Food for Cows, increasing and enriching the Milk. IN BAGS, 120lb. EACH.

CRACKLINGS

For Hog and Chicken Feed.

CEMENT.

Agency for Copl